LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION OF 1886.

Continued from 2d page.

and re-assorted bones of the ancestors of the Ha wantan race. But we assure them that this is not the policy of the Administration; and if they look forward to any such consummation, they will be disappointed when it is too late to remedy the matter." Tabled for consideration with the bill. Representative Nahale offered a resolution that the reports relating to the claim of George Lucas, for work done at the Palace, be taken from the table and considered with the Appropriation Bill

Pending action on the resolution a bill to provide for the payment of certain bills contracted by His Majesty's Chamberlain at the time of the constion, and for repairs to the Palace, was read a second time by title and with the resolution was ordered to be referred to a select com-

mittee to be named. The following bills were, on motion, ordered to be placed on the Order of the Day, viz: 1, to amend section 191 of the Civil Code, regulating the Government water supply; 2, to license pawn-brokers; 3, to amend section 1, chapter 37, of the Penal Code, relating to vagrants and idle and disorderly persons; 4, to regulate the currency; 5 supplementary to chapter 39 of the Penal Code.

telating to gaming.
On motion of the Attorney-General the bill to indemnify the Minister of Finance was read a second time by title and referred to the Finance Committee, with a request for an early report.

Unfinished business was now taken up, consisting of the consideration of the bill relating to "Regulating the granting of pensions," on third

Representative Brown said he intended to go back on his record. He had signed the report to pass the bill, but now he should vote against it. The bill opened the door of the Treasury too wide altogether. He did not approve of granting pensions or making permanent settlements.

"The disbursements have been made on the following accounts. (Itemized schedule annexed):

changed his mind so quickly should be watched.
If the bill was not passed settlements would be
made on some people who had friends in the
Legislature, while the faultful servants would be

Representative Dickey said he was much pleased to be in opposition to Rep. Dole for once. He (the speaker) was opposed to pensions, except where they were for persons in indigent circumstances, and had served the Government a long time.

The Attorney-General objected to the bill be-cause it would result in an indefinite expansion of the civil service of this Government. Debate was cut off by the previous question being moved and carried, and on vote being taken

the bill was tabled. The Assembly now, 12 o'clock, adjourned until

AFTERNOON.

The Assembly reconvened at 1:30 p. m. and immediately thereupon Rep. Hayselden from a Special Committee having consideration of stamp duties, presented the following minority report:

"The minority of the Special Committee, to which was referred 'An Act to amend an Act en-

titled an Act relating to stamp duties, approved September 27, A. D. 1876, introduced by the Hon. C. H. Dickey, member for Makawao, cannot fully agree with the recommendations of the majority of said committee. I agree with the amendment proposed by the majority to section 1 of said bill, but do not approve the recommendation to strike out section 2 of the same.

"Section I of the Act amended by this bill provides that "there shall be due and payable in respect of the several deeds, documents and instruments mentioned and specified in the schedule hereunder written, the several sums of money for stamp duty set forth in the said schedule." committee believe that this section is evaded to a large extent by money lenders. Many contracts, sales, etc., are acknowledged, but not stamped, and are never stamped unless by reason of the non-payment of the loan, or non-fulfilment of contract, etc., foreclosure becomes necessary. The Government is thus deprived of the just revenue due it uner the Act. Section 2 of this Act covers this defect and secures to the Government the full amount of stamp duty due, and your committee respectfully recommends that the Act, with the amendment proposed by the majority to Section 1

Report tabled for consideration with the bill. The bill providing for a permanent settlement settlement of \$2,000 per year on W. C. Parke, Esq. was now taken up for consideration. Representative Keau moved the passage of the

Representative Brown moved the bill be laid upon the table. There are several bills before the House to make permanent settlements, and if they pass, the Appropriation Bill will be increased by 23,000 the next two years. This money could be spent to better advantage, and therefore he could not vote for the bill, and hoped it would be laid upon the table.

Representative Kaulukou considered that Mr Parks had shown a good example to the young men of Hawaii. He always took a great interest in health matters. Leave this matter to the people and it would be found that three-fourths of the population would say "Pass the bill." The Hous would do no more than right to pass this bill.

Representative Kaunamano was satisfied that Mr. Parke had rendered good service during the time he had been in the employ of the Govern ment. That he was now in comfortable circum stances is to his credit, and not against it. If the ex-Marshal had been able to save it was a matter the House had nothing to do with. What the Honse should do was to recognize his long term of

Hon. C. R. Bishop said there was no man in the country who had a stronger claim for gene consideration for services rendered than Mr. arke. He had listened with great pleasure to all that had been said in his favor, and he believed it all to be true. He had known Mr. Parke very well for nearly forty years. Throughout his whole in-cumbency of his office he had never heard his faithfulness or honesty questioned. He was always ready in times of sickness, danger, or trouble. It was not true that Mr. Parke had saved much of his salary. He was a very generous man not only to his own family, but to others. For all this he could not vote in favor of granting the pension, as he (the speaker) was opposed to the system on principle

Vote was now taken on the motion to table the bill; lost by the following vote: Ayes-Bishop, Lilikalani, Kauhi, Brown, Pahia, Wight, Kauhane, Kalua, Castle, Dickey, Kasi,

Thurston, Pachaole, Palohau-14. Noes-The Ministers (B), Cleghorn, ker, Hayselden, Keau, Baker, Amara, Kaulia, Kaulukou, Kaunamano, Nahinu, Kaukau, Rich-

ardson, Kausi-16. The amount was now on vote changed from \$2, 000 to \$1,200 per year and after the addition of an amendment providing "that if the Hon. W. C. Parke shall at any time accept a salaried office under the Government the pension shall cease."

The bill passed to engrossment. A bill providing for a permanent settlement for Thos. W. Everett at a like amount (\$1,200) per year was now brought up and after some little argument was passed to engrossment. Second reading of a bill to provide a permanent

settlement of \$3,500 per year on Her Royal High Ness the Princess Poomatkelani.
Representative Dickey moved the bill be in-definitely postponed. Her Royal Highness as President of the Board of Geneaology, had drawn

250 a month during the last two years, and also \$1,800 a year as Governess of Hawaii.

Representative Dole said that as the Royal family could be increased by conferring titles, there was no limit to this ramification in the future. They had better draw a line right here There were three young boys at school at San Mateo, each with the title of Prince. If this bill was passed, they would hear of pensions being asked for at the next session for these Princes. The public cow was drying up. The Appropriation bill reaches a sum near to \$4,000,000. His Majesty sent in a message for retrenchment, and it would be an insult to him to pass such a bill, so far above the revenue. It was ridiculous—it was insane. He had nothing whatever to say against the Princess-the personnel was not under consideration. She was only related to the Royal family by marriage. Why should she feed at the

ent crib The Minister of the Interior desired to enter his protest against the tenor of the remarks of Rep. Dole. The King was not a servant of the people. The King may be the father and friend of the people, but all his rights did not emanate from the choice of the Legislature. He had hereditary rights of the Legislature. He was a great hereditary Chief. Rep. Dole should have known, irrespective of his republican ideas and political views and inspirations, that the King was the larger part of this Legislature. What would all their work amount to without the approval of the King? This lady was created Her Royal Highness by letters patent, and had a right to be con-

sidered with the other members of the Royal

family. Representative Kaulukou said the Princess ranks very high among the Chiefesses on the Island of Kauai. Perhaps Mr. Dole did not know that, but he ought to, as he was well acquainted with that island.

The bill finally, on vote, was passed to engross ment and to third reading on the 11th instant. At 4:45 the Assembly adjourned until 10 a. m. the next day.

NINETY-SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9th. The Assembly convened at a few minutes past 10 o'clock and after the completion of the moraing devotions the minutes of the previous meeting

were read and approved.

Representative Brown from a special committee presented a report signed by himself and Reps. Castle, Kaulukou, Thurston and the Attorney-General, relating to "special partnerships" as follows:

Your select committee, to whom was referred a bill, entitled "An Act to authorize and regulate special partnerships," introduced by Hon. L. A. Thurston, report that they have considered the same, and recommend that the same do pass." Report approved, bill passed to engrossment and to third reading on the 14th inst.

Representative Hayselden from the committee on Accounts presented the following report, in answer to a resolution of Rep. Richardson, signed by all the members of the committee, viz:

"In response to a resolution, introduced on September 1st by the Hon. George E. Richardson, asking that the Committee of Accounts make a report to this Honorable Assembly as to how the appropriation for the expenses of this session of the Assembly has been spent, your committe beg leave to report that they have had under examina-tion the account of the expenditures of the present sessions of the Legislative Assembly, and find that out of the appropriation of \$35,000, the sum of \$34,811 77 has been spent, leaving a balance on hand of \$188 23.

"The disbursements have been made on the fol-

		2000000000	
Pay of members, including mileage	. 1	4,432 2,618	生铁路图
Total	.83	4,811	77
Authorized appropriation. Disbursement, as per above	. 93	5,000 4,811	77
Balance unexpended August 30th	-		23

"Your committee examined every voucher, and found each one approved by the proper officers, and duly receipted by the party receiving the

"On the \$4,482 80 drawn by and charged to officers, your committee find that the Secretary, E. A. Pierce, has drawn and charged himself with \$1,709 80, which, in the opinion of some members of your committee, seems to be in excess of the amount due him up to September 4th, and the question arose with your committee as to whether the Secretary should be paid according to the actual number of days the Assembly had been in session, or whether he was to be paid per diem for the whole number of days that have elapsed since the opening of the Legislature, without coming to any decision in the matter. Your committee re-commend that the whole Assembly decide the

question as it may deem best. "In the amount charged to Expense Account, your committee find sundry express bills of the Secretary amounting to \$37 50, and it is the opinion of some of the members of your com-mittee that this amount should be paid by the Secretary himself. However, your committee found, on examination of last session's accounts. that express bills of the Secretary to the amount of nearly \$100 had been approved by the Com-mittee on Accounts and paid. Among the items charged to Expense Account was one of \$50 paid to Henry Kaia for assistance to the Secretary, which some members of your committee thought should be paid by the Secretary, while others again thought it was a correct charge, inasmuch as the work done by Henry Kaia was princi-cipally that of translating from English into Hawaiian, such as the translating of resolutions and making out the order of the day in Hawaiian. our committee noticed that \$130 had been paid out last session to the same person for the same kind of services, with the approval of the then

Committee of Accounts.
"It was found, on examination of the accounts that the Secretary had paid some of the members more than they were entitled to—the total amount overpaid reaching the sum of \$55 60, being charged by your committee to the account of the Secretary.

Report received, and ordered for consideration in Committee of the Whole on this day. On motion, the following bills were placed as here stated; 1. A bill providing for the lighting of the city of Honolulu by electricity (C. O. Berger's bill); order of the day for Friday, 11th instant, 2. To provide for the relief of certain property owners at Walkiki, Honolulu; read second time by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee. 3. To provide for the education of Hawaiian youths abroad; read a second time and

referred to the Committee on Education. Representative Kaunamano offered a resolution that the Secretary be instructed to place on the bulletin board in the lobby: I, a list of the bills before the House; 2, all bills passed third reading : 6, all bills referred to committees ; 4, the regular order of the day, and, 5, unfinished business. Approved.

Representative Keau, under suspension of the rules, presented a petition from the Mamalahoa Guards, a native military company, praying that \$3,000 be appropriated for their assistance. Laid upon the table for consideration with the Appropriation bill.

The President announced the committee to consider a bill to provide for the payment of certain bills incurred by His Majesty's Chamberlain dur-ing the coronation, and in finishing and furnishing Iolani Palace, and the claim of George Lucas as follows: Reps. Kalua, Brown, Hayselden, Keau

and the Minister of the Interior.

The bill to amend section 498 of the Civil Code. relating to the changes in electoral and judicial districts, was taken from the table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Representative Thurston desired an answer from the Mmister of the Interior on the question relative to the transfer of certain lands in cancellation of Government indebtedness. The Minister of Interior stated that his

marks, which led to the question, were owing to a temporary deficiency; it had been met by special loan and by the transfer or disposal of land. On March 5, 1874, there was a deficiency, and it was proposed to borrow \$47,000. On May 15, 1874, it was proposed to meet the deficiency by selling the the land of Kaluakoi, on Molokai. A resolution, however, was adobted, which read: "Resolved, Not to sell the land of Kaluakpoi to Mr. Bishop at present." On May 26, 1874, the Cabinet approved of selling Kaluakoi to Mr. Bishop for \$5,000, the ling withholding his decision till next day. The Ministry at that time consisted of Hons. Green, Widemann, Nabaolelua and Hartwell. The land. which contained 46.500 acres by Mr. R. W. Meyers' survey, was disposed of to the Hon. C. R. Bishop, on January 26, 1875, by Royal patent 3,146, for the

sum of \$5,000. The patent was signed by Leleio-haku, regent for the King. Representative Thurston said he did not conider the statement made was in any way an answer to his question, and he much desired to know if the Minister considered that the question

asked had been answered. The Minister of Interior considered that the question asked had been answered.

Representative Thurston stated that the onestion asked by him related to the present Ministry. The Minister stated that the present Ministry had not parted with any lands to meet any deficiency.

Representative Thurston said that he had understood, and the Minister had been quoted as having said differently on August 26th. The Minister denied having made any such

Representative Thurston asked the Minister

Have any lands been transferred during the past biennial period without being advertised according The Minister stated that there had not been any anch transfers to his knowledge. Representative Brown desired information of

the Minister of Interior relative to questions re-lating to a Japanese store in Campbell's Block.

The Minister acknowleged having overlooked the matter. Representative Dole desired the Minister of Finance to answer the following questions, viz.: "Please state the quantity of spirituous liquors that have been removed from bond without the payment of duties thereon during the last biennial period; and the names of the parties to whom such liquors were delivered, or on whose account they were withdrawn; and the quantity withdrawn by each individual respectively."

The bill providing for the granting of a permanent settlement on Hon. J. M. Kapena was now brought before the Assembly, and the introducer, so desiring permission was given him to withdraw it.

The bill providing a permanent settlement on Hon. A. Fornander now came up in order, and motion was made to indefinitely postpone further consideration. Lost, and the bill, after being amended, to read: "Provided that no such sum shall be paid so long as the said A. Fornander-holds another salaried office," was passed with the annuity at \$1,200. Ordered for third reading on the 11th instant.

It being now noon, adjournment was had until 1:30 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON. The Assembly reconvened at 1:45, and the consideration of the bill providing for a permanent settlement of \$600 per annum for Mrs. Emma Barnard, the widow of the late John E. Barnard, Clerk of the Supreme Court was taken up. Bill was passed to engrossment and to third reading

on the 11thinstant. The bill to amend sections 218 and 221 of the Civil Code, relating to the management of prisons, jails, etc., came up on third reading, but, on account of a defective title it was re-referred to the committee formerly in charge of it.

The bill relating to the branding of cattle was

now brought up, and after a short discussion passed the third reading, as follows:

An Act to Amend Section 247 of the Civil Code. Section 1. Section 247 of the Civil Code is hereby amended by striking out the following words:
"Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to apply to animals under the age of one year," so that said section shall read as follows; Sec. 247. Every owner of neat cattle, horses, mules, or asses, shall mark the same by branding, or otherwise, on pain of having his unbranded o unmarked animals impounded, in case of their trespassing, without notice, as set forth in section provided, however, that no person shall mark any animal by cutting off one or both ears, under penalty of five dollars for each and every offense. It shall be the duty of every such owner to deposit with the Governor of the island on which his animals are kept, an impression of his brand, or a description of his mark; and the Governor shall deliver to such owner a certificate of such deposit, upon receiving the sum of one dollar, for the ben-

ent of the public treasury.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from and after

the day of its approval."

Third reading of a bill relating to designating the property of married women, and known as the "Married Women's Property" bill

After a somewhat amusing discussion the bill was finally passed, as follows: An Act Relating to the Property of Married

Women. "Section 1. The real and personal property of a woman shall, upon her marriage, remain her separate property, free from the management, control, debts and obligations of her husband; and a married woman may receive, receipt for, hold, manage and dispose of property, real and personal, in the same manner as if she were sole. Sec. 2. A married woman may make contracts, oral and written, sealed and unsealed, in the same manner as if she were sole, except that she shall not be authorized hereby to make contracts with her husband.

Sec. 3. All work and labor performed or services rendered by a married woman for or to a person other than her husband and children, shall, unless there is an express agreement on her part to the contrary, be presumed to be performed or rendered on her separate account.

Sec. 4. A married woman may be an executrix, administratrix, guardian or trustee, and may bind herself and the estate she represents without any act or assent on the part of her husband. Sec. 5. A married woman may sue and be sued in the same manner as if she were sole; but this

section shall not be construed to authorize suits between husband and wife. Sec. 6. A married woman shall not be liable for the debts of her husband; nor shall her pro-perty be liable to be taken on execution or other

ss against him, except as provided in Section 10 of this Act. Sec. 7. A husband, whether married in this Kingdom or in some other country, and residing in this, shall be bound to maintain, provide for and support his wife during marriage, in the same style and manner in which he supports himself; shall be liable for all the del contracted 1 his wife for necessaries for herself or family dur-

ing marriage, except such debts as may be con-tracted by her in the course of or in connection with any separate business which she may carry on as provided in Section 10. The husband shall be personally responsible for all the tortuous acts of his wife done by and with his authority or con-sent, and for none other. In case the wife shall die first, her property shall immediately descend to her heirs as if she had died sole, unless there happen to be legitimate issue of the marriage within the age of legal majority, in which case the husband shall continue to enjoy a curtesy in her immovable or fixed property until such issue shall attain majority, when the same shall descend to the heir or heirs of the wife.

Sec. 8. A husband shall not be liable to be sued upon a cause of action which originated against his wife prior to their marriage; nor shall he be liable to pay any judgment that may be recovered against his wife, except as provided in Section 10. Sec. 9. The contracts made by a married woman

in respect to her separate property, trade, busi labor, or services, shall not, except as provided in the following section, be binding on her husband, nor render him or his property liable therefor; but she and her seperate property shall be liable on such contracts in the same manner as

if she were sole. When a married woman does, or proposes to do, business on her separate account, she or her husband shall file in the office of the Minis ter of the Interior a certificate, setting forth her name and residence, and the name and residence of her husband, the nature of the business, and the place where it is, or is proposed to be carried on, giving, if practicable, the street and the number on the street; and when the nature of the business, or the place where it is carried on is changed, a new certificate shall be filed accordingly. The Minister of the Interior shall cause to kept a book wherein shall be recorded the certificates so filed, and shall charge the sum of one dollar for recording each of such certificates. Such book shall be properly indexed, and shall, during all business hours, be open to the inspec tion of the public without charge. If such certifi-cate be not filed as aforesaid, the property em-ployed in such business shall be liable to be attached as the property of the husband, and be taken in execution against him, and the husband shall be liable upon all contracts lawfully made in the prosecution of such business in the same manner, and the same extent, as if such contracts had been been made by himself.

Nothing contained in the foregoing sections shall invalidate any marriage settlement

or contract. Sec. 12. Sections 1286 and 1287 of the Civil Code and all other laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Third reading of a bill to amend section 1.020

of the Civil Code, relating to the issuing of executions and proceedings thereon. Passed.

Third reading of a bill to naturalize Abraham Hoffnung and Sydney B. Francis Hoffnung. Passed.

At 4 p. m. the Assembly adjourned until 10 a. m. the next day.

NINETY-EIGHTH DAY. FRIDAY, Sept. 10th.

The Assembly convened at the usual hour pursuant to adjournment from the previous date.

Representative Kaulukou presented a petition from the King's Own volunteer military company, praying that \$3,000 be appropriated for the pur pose of furnishing them with arms and accourtements. Also from the Prince's Own voluntee military company, praying that \$3,600 be appro priated for their use for the same purpose. Both petitions were referred to the Military Committee. On motion a petition of similar nature, which had been presented on the previous day, in aid of the Mamalahoa guards was also referred to the Military Committee.

Representative Castle from the Education Com

mittee presented the following report signed by himself and Reps. Dole and Wight, viz: "The Select committee, to which was referred certain bills, to wit: 1. A bill introduced by the honorable member for South Kona, to amend the law relative to lists of voters, by substituting numbers for names; 2. A bill introduced by the honorable member for Hilo, Rep. Kaulukou, regu-

lating the law relative to the Board of Inspector of Election, respectfully report as follows: "The bill first above mentioned they regard as altogether impracticable. There is no system of numbering tax payers having any consistency. A number for this year may be wholly different another season. There can be no reason why the name of a voter should not appear on the list of voters, and there is no necessity for any number. Therefore the committee recommend that this

bill be indefinitely postponed. Were the impracticable features of the bill insufficient to kill practicable features of the bill insufficient to kill it, probably the fact that it amends a law which

was repealed in 1868 would quite suffice.

"The measure introduced by the honorable member for Hilo deals with a matter of great importance, to wit, the Constitution and certain powers of the Board of Inspectors of Election. A great deal of discussion has arisen relative to the power and authority of the members of the Board to appoint substitutes in cases of their absence

from meetings of the Board and on election day.

"The difference of opinion on this subject is very sharp, and unless something is done trouble may arise in the future. It is manifestly unjust and wrong that candidates for election should be the persons to preside at the ballot box. It is equally improper perhaps that such persons should have the sole power to appoint such Board of Inspectors. No doubt the law as it exists was enacted in the belief that the District or Police Judge, the Tax Assessor or Collector would not be candidates for election. The fallacy of this theory was never more completely demonstrated than in the last election, when in nearly every election district in the Kingdom (excepting in Kaanapali which has a special law) same member of the Board was a candidate for election. Not a single election in the country (excepting Kasnapali) was held before the Board of Inspectors contemplated by the law, and more than one-half of the elective branch of the Assembly at the present session is composed of members of the Board of Inspectors of Election. This is not a pleasant state of affairs to contemplate, for those who believe in absolute impartiality and freedom from bias by those whose duties require them to judge as to the uprightness and fair conducting of an election ought not on any account to be candidates for election. To pass such a law, leaving the Board as at present, would deprive the country of the services of the very intelligent gentlemen who now represent more than one-half of the constituencies Kingdom. The committee cannot regard such a contingency with any composure.

"The measure introduced by Rep. Kaulukou leaves the Board as at present, but gives each member power to appoint a substitute on any occasion. "This bill gives no relief from the present system, but if possible makes it even worse. An In-spector can, if the bill should pass, be present at the election as a candidate, running about among voters, at the same time watching his interests at the ballot box while some creature of his presides at the polls. No duty can be more important and sacred than that placed in the hands of the In-spectors of Election. If the elective franchise is of any value, it is worthy of being jealously guard-ed. The Inspectors whose duties extend to the regulation of the list of voters, as well as to pre-siding on election day, can have no duty paramount in importance to those devolving upon them in this capacity. They should be free from all bias or interest in the result of any election. They should personally attend to the duties required of them. The present system provides for certain things to be done by a certain Board. The law conflicts as to who shall constitute the Board. The Hawaiian and English versions do not agree. The committee believe that a change in the entire constitution of the Board can be made with advantage, and they berewith offer a bill which provides for the appointment of three disinterested persons for each such district, the appointment to be made by the Governor; also, that in case of absences, the other members may appoint substitutes, etc.

"I his bill the committee recommend to be passed, and that the said bill of the hon member for Hilo be laid on the table.' Tabled for consideration with the minority re-

Representative Castle also presented a report from the same committee, signed by himself, and Reps. Dole and Wight, as follows:

"The Select Committee on Election Matters having reported the several bills in their hands under the terms of the resolution creating the

committee, hereby further report: "That the committee have considered the general law regarding elections and kindred matters, and while they are of the opinion that the whole ought to be re constructed, believe that such a measure cannot well be considered at the present session. They are, Lowever, of the opinion that two amendments at least ought to be adopted, to do away wholly with the tax receipt system, and to define clearly the law regarding residence. The committee, therefore, herewith submit two bills to provide for those two points, the passage of which hey recommend. They also recommend that a commission of three be appointed to consider a

new Election Act in all its parts, and report the same to the Legislature of 1888."

Representative Hayselden presented and read another statement in connection with the above, signed by himself and Rep. Kaulukou and the Attorney-General, as follows:

"We agree with the other members of the committee regarding the necessity for the re-construction of the Electoral Laws, and the appointment of a committee as recommended for that purpose to report to the Legislature of 1888. We in favor of fixing the residence clause of 60 days, as recommended, but we are not at present in favor of doing away with the tax receipt system, preferring to await the report of the committee in

Report tabled, and bills ordered to print. Representative Heyselden now presented the following minority report of the Election Committee, signed by himself, Rep. Kaulukou and the Attorney-General, viz.:

"The members of your committee, to whom was referred sundry election bills, beg leave to report that they have had under consideration an Act introduced by Representative Kaulukou, entitled 'An Act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 86 of the Criminal Code.' At the request of the honorable introducer of the bill, your committee added to it a portion of the section proposed to be amended, as it had, in the hurry of copying, been inadvertently left out of the bill. Your committee found that the only change contemplated by this Act is to leave out the words 'during their absence' in the English version. It was found that the Hawaiian version did not contain the words 'during their absence,' and it is the opinion of your com-mittee that these words should be left out of the English version of the law as it at present stands, and they therefore recommend that this bill pass.' Report tabled, to be considered with bill.

Representative Thurston, from the Select Committee on Ramie Culture, presented an exhaustive report, the following being the principal points contained therein :

"Your Select Committee, to whom was referred an item from the Appropriation Bill, viz.: To the Hawaiian Ramie Company, for the encouragement of ramie culture \$10,000, report that they have carefully considered each item, and find the situation to be as follows:

The ramie fibre is one of the most valuable known. It grows inxuriously in such localities on the Islands as are suitable for its culture—notably in Kona, Puna and Hilo. The preparing of the fibre for use involves two distinct processes: 1st. Separating the woody material from the fibre. 2d. A chemical and bleaching process for the purpose of removing the gummy substance adhering to the raw fibre and reducing it to a condition proper for weaving. The raw fibre, separated from the woody material, is worth five cents a pound, or \$100 a ton and upwards. After being chemically treated, it is worth from \$200 to \$300 a

"The mechanical treatment of the raw fibre can be effected by the machines invented and patented by the Hawaiian Ramie Company, at a cost of each machine from \$600 to \$1,000. The chemical process involves an expensive plant. The manufacturers have, moreover, each their own pro-cesses and methods of treatment, and prefer to refine the fibre themselves. "The Act of 1884, chapter 48, provides that who-

ever shall produce and patent in this country any machine that will clean ramie fibre 'cheaply, thoroughly and suitable for the markets of the world, shall be entitled to a bonus of \$10,000." "The Hawaiian Ramie Company, upon the strength of this inducement, commenced a series of experiments and trials, with the Coleman machine as a basis. This was finally abandoned, and a machine materially different from that was

produced and patented.

"Irrespective of any claim which they (the Company) may have under the law of 1884, or by reason of their owning an improved ramie machine, they should be assisted for the following reasons: 1st. It is of great importance that this industry be tested thoroughly, as a successful re-sult will open a field of labor for the small cultivator, will bring into cultivation a wast area of land unsuitable for the cultivation of cane, and will greatly increase the wealth of the country. 2d. The men who are now in charge of the Ramie Company's business have had several years' practice and experience with the subject, and are bet-ter fitted to carry on the test than any other per-sons available for the purpose. 3d. With the ex-ception of the Ramie Company, there is no person or company in the country doing anything to test the subject, and if the Ramie Company should abandon its enterprise the probabilities are that it would be the last that would be heard of the ramie tice and experience with the subject, and are bet-

business in these Islands for many years to come.

"Therefore, in consideration of these facts, and of the further fact that the Ramie Company has already gone to heavy expense, and will have to incur a further large outlay of money before there can be any possible return, your committee recom-mend that the following items be inserted in the Appropriation bill:

1-Hawaiian Ramie Co., in aid of ramie cul-

at not less than \$100 a ton.... Such sums to be in lieu of the \$10,000 mentioned in the law of 1884.

Signed by L. A. Thurston, Chas. R. Bishop, Walter M. Gibson, A. S. Cleghorn, J. L. Kaulukou. Representative Thurston also presented letters relative to the subject and from which the following extracts are made viz :

To Representative Thurston from ex-Minister

of Interior Gulick:
"The application was referred to
the Commissioner of Patents, Col. Jona. Austin, who in due time reported that the machine sub-mitted for his inspection fulfilled the requirements of the statutes, and he recommended that the ap-

propriation be granted.
"This recommendation was accepted by myself as Minister of the Interior, and the bonus of \$10,-000 would have been paid, but at this time, how-ever, there were no funds in the Treasury "not otherwise appropriated," and consequently the amount was not paid.

"I, however, regarded the bonus as fully due and payable under the Act of the Legislature, and so stated to the applicant.' From Col. W. F. Allen to Rep. Thurston:

"There are at present in our employ fifteen laborers, with one overseer. Since the organiza-tion of the company there has been spent some \$6,000, and habilities incurred \$5,000 for \$5,000, and habilities incurred \$5,000 for more. The first crop will come off in February and March; after that we expect a crop every three months. Mr. Felix Temery of Newark, New Jersey, U. S. A., wrote Dr. J. Mott Smith, after having seen a sample of ramie cleaned by the Coleman machine: 'The specimen of ramie from Honolulu, taken from green stalks by the Coleman machine, shows a splendid fibre, and has a market value of five cents per pound at New York."

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted. A proposed amendment to articles 65 and 68 of the Constitution was read a second time by title and referred to the committee on the bill relating

to the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Minister of Interior said, in reply to ininquiry about the Japanese store on Fort street, that he had found out from the Department that the Japanese store had not been provided with any license. The matter of licenses was under surveillance of the Police Department, to see that all carrying on business were provided with licenses. It was not the business of the Interior Department to look after that. The department was ready at any time to grant licenses, and there was no doubt that any person carrying on business should take out a license. He had no knowledge of a retail business being carried on in this

stablishment. Representative Brown said that he was fully cognizant of a regular retail trade being carried

on in the store.

The Minister of Finance, in answer to a question asked by Rep. Dole, presented the following reply: "In reply to the question of the Hon. S. B. Dole, the member for Lihue and Koloa, requesting me to state the quantity of spirituous liquors that have been removed from bond during the last biennial period, and the names of the parties to shom such liquors were delivered, or on whose account they were withdrawn, by each individual respectively, I would beg to say that no wines or spirits have been withdrawn from bond or imported except for the use of Their Majesties the King and Queen, and for foreign diplomatic representatives, as authorized by section 517, part C, Compiled Laws, and a due respect for the high standing of those entitled to this privilege impose upon me the propriety of withholding details as to their requirements."

Statement received and tabled, after which the Assembly, at 12:10, adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The members were rather tardy in getting to-gether in the afternoon, the hour being 1:50 o'clock before business was proceeded with.
Third reading of a bill to create Boards of Road Commissioners, to prescribe their duties and

those of Road Supervisors. Representative Brown moved that the bill pass and Rep. Thurston, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, and Reps. Castle, Kauhane, Dole, Dickey, Wight and Kaunamano spoke in favor of the motion.

Representative Hayselden moved the bill be in

definitely postponed. In his opinion, the bill was a bad one. Under the present system the Road Supervisors cost \$18,000 a year, while under this bill the cost could be made to reach \$100,000. Reps. Kaulukou, and Palohau favored this latter

The ayes and noes being called vote was taken and the bill was passed; following is the vote: Ayes—The Ministers (3), Hayselden, Keau, Kaulia, Kaulukou, Pahia, Nahale, Nahinu, Richardson-11.

Noes-Bishop, Cleghorn, Kuihelani, Bush, Kaae, Parker, Lilikalani, Baker, Kauhi, Brown, Kauna-mano, Wight, Kauhane, Kalua, Kaukau, Castle, Dickey, Thurston, Pachaole, Dole, Kanai, Palo Representative Thurston moved a reconsideration which being lost the bill passed; as follows:
"An Acr to create Boards of Road Commissioners,

to prescribe their duties and those of Road Supervisors.
"Section 1. The Minister of Interior shall from time to time appoint three suitable residents in taxation districts of the Kingdom to be Road Commissioners for such district; one of the number shall be designated by him to act as the Road Supervisor of the district. The term of service of such commissioners shall be four years, and any vacancy in the Board shall be at once filled by a new appointment; any member thereof may be removed for cause by said Minister.

'Sec. 2. The Road Supervisor shall call meetings of the Board in the district at least once each six months, and as much oftener as may be necessary to consult upon the necessary road work for the district. All plans relative to repairs, constructions, or laying out of roads and bridges, together with everything incidental thereto, shall be laid before the Commissioners, and the decisions of a majority of them shall be followed by the Road Supervisor. No work to cost more than the funds available shall be performed in any year. Said Commissioners are hereby forbidden to incur any debt whatever which cannot be paid in full from the current year. The work decided on by the Commissioners shall be carried out with all reasonable dispatch by the Road Supervisor. A record shall be kept by the Road Supervisor of all the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shall be open to their inspection at all times.

"Sec. 3. The Road Supervisor shall have the care and custody of the road money of the district, and shall be responsible for its safety and proper ex-penditure. He shall keep a careful record of all work pertaining to the roads and of the receipts and expenditure of all moneys. He shall have charge of and be responsible for the safety and proper care of all tools and implements pertaining to the road work of the district. He shall also perform all duties by law required to be done or performed by Road Supervisors not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. He shall, at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, make a full report in writing to the Minister of the Interior, always stating the balance on hand. His records shall always be open to inspection of the Road Commissioners, and the quarterly report shall be approved in writing by them.

"Sec. 4. Before assuming the duties of his office the Road Supervisor shall file with the Minister of the Interior a good and sufficient bond in the amount of the road tax ordinarily available in the district, with two or more sureties all of shall own unincumbered real estate in the King-dom the gross value of which shall be not less than double the amount of the bond. Said bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful performance of all of the duties devolving upon the Road Supervisor. Upon any default on said bond the amount therein named shall become a lien on the

property of principal and sureties.
"Sec. 5. The Road Supervisors shall receive as compensation for his services such sum as the Minister of the Interior shall from time to time determine in no case to exceed ten per cent, of the road tax available each year. And the other com-

road tax available each year. And the other commissioners shall each be paid five dollars for each day of actual service by them performed, under this Act, which compensation shall be taken out of the road money of the district.

"Sec. 6. The respective Governors and on the island of Onbu, the Minister of Finance shall from time to time pay to the several Road Supervisors the amount of road tax available from the collection.